



Percent of Births to Women Who Smoke Clark County and Washington State, 1992 through 2001

Why we should care:

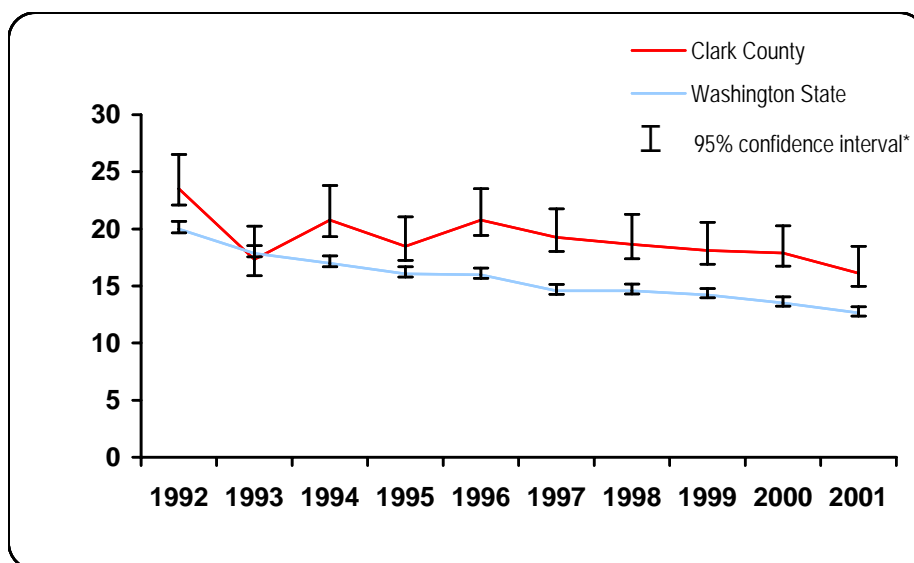
Women who smoke during pregnancy are at greater risk for pregnancy complications, premature delivery, delivering a low birth weight (LBW) infant, stillbirth and a higher rate of infant mortality. (1) Maternal smoking is the single largest preventable cause of premature birth and LBW. (1) Infants born into smoking families are at greater risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), poor lung development, asthma, and respiratory infections. (1) Eliminating maternal smoking could lead to a 10% reduction in all infant deaths and a 12% reduction in deaths from perinatal conditions such as premature delivery and LBW. (2)

Status:

-The percent of women who gave birth and **did smoke** is significantly higher in Clark County than in Washington State, 16% compared to 13% for the year 2001. (3,4)
-Both Clark County and Washington State are far from meeting the national target that no more than 2% of pregnant women smoke cigarettes. (5)

What we can do:

- Support effective, affordable pregnancy-specific smoking cessation programs. Successful cessation is more likely when multiple, varied, intensive interventions are combined. (6)
- Maintain smoke-free cars, homes, and businesses.
- Promote and support smoking cessation efforts of all individuals because being around other smokers makes it more difficult for women to quit. (6)



Clark County				Washington State			
% of Births to Smoking				% of Births to Smoking			
Year	Women	95% CI*	Number**	Year	Women	95% CI*	Number**
1992	23.5	(22.1, 25.1)	940	1992	20.0	(19.7, 20.3)	15,381
1993	17.3	(16.1, 18.6)	714	1993	17.9	(17.6, 18.2)	13,813
1994	20.8	(19.5, 22.2)	901	1994	17.0	(16.7, 17.3)	12,848
1995	18.5	(17.3, 19.8)	842	1995	16.1	(15.8, 16.4)	12,073
1996	20.8	(19.5, 22.1)	981	1996	16.0	(15.7, 16.3)	11,951
1997	19.2	(18.1, 20.5)	952	1997	14.6	(14.3, 14.8)	10,890
1998	18.7	(17.5, 19.9)	958	1998	14.6	(14.3, 14.9)	11,015
1999	18.1	(17.0, 19.3)	931	1999	14.2	(14.0, 14.5)	10,586
2000	17.9	(16.8, 19.1)	967	2000	13.5	(13.3, 13.8)	10,450
2001	16.1	(15.1, 17.2)	857	2001	12.6	(12.4, 12.9)	9,808

*If the confidence intervals for state and county overlap in a given year, there is no significant difference between these rates.

**Excludes blank and unknown responses.

See back side for sources.



Sources: (1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Fact Sheet Smoking and Pregnancy, November 7, 1997; Office on Smoking and Health; URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/fact/smokpreg.htm>. retrieved 2/7/2003. (2) Women and Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General-2001; URL: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgr/sgr_for_women/pdfs/factsheet_outcomes.htm retrieved 2/7/2003. (3) *Vital Registration System, Annual Statistics Files, Births 1980-2001*. [Data file]. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. (4) Public Health: Seattle & King County, Epidemiology, Planning, & Evaluation. (1991-2003). *VistaPHW 2.3.2*, 2002 [Computer software for public health assessment]. Seattle, WA. (5) National Target, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Healthy People 2010* Objective 16-17c. (6) Smoking Cessation Interventions for Pregnant Women to Prevent Low Birth Weight: What Does the Evidence Show? *Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners*, April 2001.